

THE PROTOCOL OF BORDER-LINES

verst = 0.6629 miles
 = 1067 kilometers

This document is Annex I of the Protocol on the Border East of Hunchun, concluded between China and Russia in 1886, and is taken from the "Collection of Border Treaties between Manchoukuo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," compiled in July, 1943, by the Bureau of Treaties of the Foreign Office, Tokyo, pp. 78--80.

PROTOCOL BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA ON THE BORDER EAST OF HUNCHUN

Signed at Yench'u, Russia, on June 3, the 12th Year of Kuanghsü (1886).

ANN. X.I. THE PROTOCOL OF BORDER-LINES

The Protocol of Border-lines of the First Section.

The envoys for border demarcation of both countries have defined the border of the First Section to be the stretch from the River Tumen to the astronomical point at Changling, according to the map drawn up after the survey by Russian commissioners in 1884 (the 10 Year of Kuanghsü). This mountain is situated between the Russian outpost at Hunchun and that of the Chinese side at Irtach'ho, and is on the road between Hunchun and the River Yench'u. The distance between the place where the border-mark T has newly been established and the astronomical point is sixty-five and half Russian li, or approximately one hundred and thirty-one Chinese li, and the red line on the map marks the border all along the watershed, and the side on which water flows westwards and pours into the River Tumen belongs to China, and the side on which it flows eastwards and pours into the sea to Russia. The distance southwards from the border-mark T along the stream to the estuary of the River Tumen is fifteen Russian li, or approximately thirty Chinese li, and the distance to the end of the sandbar measured in a straight line by land is thirteen li four hundred and fifty-five sajens, or approximately over twenty-seven Chinese li. The established monolith border-mark T is one sajen, or approximately over seven Chinese feet high, ten Russian inches, or approximately fifteen Chinese inches wide, and four Russian inches, or approximately six Chinese inches thick. On one side it has the Russian letter T inscribed, and on the other three Chinese characters "T Letter Monument" with the date at the side. The depth of the border-mark in the ground is one Russian foot, or approximately two Chinese feet and three inches. The foundation around it is constructed with hard stone, and surrounded by a deep ditch filled with crushed gravel and hardened by pouring mortar so as to make the border-mark durable. Proceeding over the hill northwest-

wards

Nov 15/10

wards from the border-mark T up to the north of a sand hill via the west of Lake Kusung, the border-mark No. 1 is established, the total distance being eight li and one hundred sajens. Proceeding thence northwards one li and sixty-five sajens, and turning there northwest for four li one hundred and thirty-five sajens along sand hills, Ikingtzu is reached, where the border-mark No. 2 is established. Turning further southeast, and proceeding around a swamp, and turning north, Mount Bannova is reached. From the north of this mountain, again turning east Mount Verabash is reached, and thence again proceeding northeast, a road between Manchi and the River Yinsan is reached, and there the border-mark No. 3 is established, the total distance being thirteen li four hundred and sixty-five sajens. Thence for two li and four hundred sajens northwestwards along a flat hill, and the border-mark No. 4 is established. Thence again northwestwards for two li one hundred and fifty sajens after crossing several hills, and Mount Luch'uning is reached, where the border-mark No. 5 is established on a flat slope at the foot of the mountain. Again six li two hundred and eighty-five sajens northwestwards, descending a mild hill and crossing small ravines at several points, Heitingtzu is reached. The border-mark No. 6 is established at the roadside leading to the River Lench'u. Again proceeding northwest, Hushan or Hsiongheitingtzu is reached. Turning thence southwest, Meshan or Tschititingtzu is reached, from where turning northwest and crossing a large mountain by a narrow and steep path, Mount Kaldo is reached. Proceeding thence around the source of the River Chulin, and turning east and again north, the border-mark No. 7 is established on the top of the mountain, which, though not high, has very rugged paths, and is situated twenty li four hundred and seventy-five sajens from the border-mark No. 6. Thence turning north at a point three li two hundred and eighty sajens northeastwards, and proceeding one li and sixty-five sajens, and again turning east for three hundred and thirty sajens, the astronomical point, erected in 1884, is reached. This is the border-mark No. 8. The distances mentioned above are all in Russian li, one Russian li corresponding to two Chinese li, and one Russian sajen to over seven Chinese feet. The astronomical point is a tall brick building with a hard stone foundation. All other border-marks are round mounds of earth, around which a ditch is dug and filled with gravel. On each mound is erected a small monolith with the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., inscribed. This Protocol is drawn up in duplicate, in Manchurian, Chinese and Russian languages. Two maps are drawn up according to the border lines defined above. The envoys for border demarcation of both countries sign both of them and affix their seals thereto, each holding one copy of the Protocol and the map as evidence.

January 15/47

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kooru, Chief of the Archives Section of the Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in the Japanese language, consisting of 4 pages and entitled:

The Protocol of Border-Lines

is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 27th day of March, 1947.

/s/ K. Hayashi

Witness:

/s/ K. Urabe

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, MIURA, Koziichi, hereby declare that I can read, write and speak the Japanese and the English Languages, and have done the English translation of

The Protocol of Border-Lines
accurately and faithfully.

/s/ K. Miura

Tokyo, January 10th, 1947

Ref. Doc. 1510

文界道路記文

本文書一八八六年一月清兩國間締結七
月八日璽春東界約附屬文書第一號タル
國境線說明書一八八六年一月日本外
務省條約局締滿洲國ウニ聯邦間
國境條約集木一八八六年一月ヨリ採錄入

清領璽春東界約

清光緒十二年一月三日
璽曆一八八六年
和議會議事處

附一

文界道路記文

第一段國境線記

兩國國境圖定大臣第一段境界一千八百八十九年光緒十二年璽春國派遺員測量作成此圖依此圖門江起長嶺領天台口至遼河間上查明此領國璽春哨所及中國一道河哨所間介在璽春及奉天(一千九二)可間往來大道上三處。

二字(一)國境標記立地至天台口距離六十五里半約百三十清里三字圖上亦線總分水嶺順界有水西向水流圖門江入北方面中國屬水東向水流入方面璽國屬二字(一)國境標記南圖門江順界海口至距離十五里約三十清里陸路直測三字砂洲末處至距離十一里四百五十五里約二十二清里餘其北之北所二字(一)國境石標八高

16/

No.3

15/0

Ref. No. C.

天太台三里之南第八記號上大以上里數皆霑路里三丁
霑路國一里之約中國二里霑路國一里之約中國一尺余
而天太台燥瓦高築土堅石以基基礎上大其
餘記號何以工匱以丁口家作其同圍漢王區
石鬼以丁家相上小石標之一二三四等字
刻本記文滿文漢文霑路文以下各通用作成且以
上境界線依地圖二枚作成之勿勿兩國割界大
臣之署名捺印之此記文及地圖各一通保有之
謹上為大

No. 4

Ref No 1510

文書、出所、成立、關スル證明書

自今、林蕙、外務省文書課長、職
居ル者ナル處、茲ニ添付セリタル日本語
又ト題スル書類、日本政府外務省
保管ニ係ル公文書、林蕙、正確シ
テ此具實ナル寫ナルヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年三月廿七日

林蕙
於東京

右署名捺印八自分、面前於此サレタ

同日於同所

立會人

浦節勝馬署名

浦節勝馬署名

No 5

Doc Doc 1510

證明書

拙者三浦和一ハ日本語及英語ヲ讀
書及訳シ

交界道路記文

英譯文ヲ正確且忠實に作成セリト
證明人

昭和二十三年一月十日

東京於

三浦和一